boundless in its appirations and inestiable in its supldity.

B possesses a will as uncontrollable as the powers of nature which surround it, and spurns the control of law so which these mighty agencies so humbly submit them-

to which these mighty agencies so humbly submit themselves.

There are at present two courses of policy open to
the United States—the policy of commerce and the polley of conquest. It is open to them to throw down commercial restrictions, to stimulate the spirit of traffic, to
give up aspirations of military glosy, and found a
power like that of their mother country, relying rather
on arts than arms; or they may substitute the military
for the commercial spirit, seek to establish within themselves a world of their own, and to enlarge a territory
already too wast for unity by the forcible annexation of
lands too weak to resist the onset of the mighty confederation. Never had a people good or evil set so fair
before them, and never was the choice more doubtfol and momentous.

To land momentous.

It is now just a year since the piratical expedition to Cuba, resulting in the sanguinary execution of fifty American citizens and the ignominious death of the "naps include adventurer" by whom the descent was planned. We had hoped that this severe lesson, a single reverse amid to much prosperity and progress, would have taught the United States the folly and wickness of such unwarrantable enterprises, and finally

edness of such unwarrantable enterprises, and finally decided the balance in favor of the policy of justice and moderation. There is much reason to fear we were mistaken. A sort of "guild" or "order" has been formed in the South consistiog, we suppose we must asy, not of unprincipled adventurers, but of meny of the most "worthy and influential merchants, lawyers, and politicians of the country."

The object is the extension of American influence ever the western hemisphere and the lalands of the Atlantic and Pacific. The first booty on which they have cent their eyes is Cubs, and from that island they have cent their eyes is Cubs, and from that island they have cent their eyes is Cubs, and from that island they have the their opinion in the United States," it is eadd, will sanction this measure, seeing that there are many reasons why Americans require power-ation of the laland. In the first place, they what to avoid the foreign the force of Spain the Republicas system of Government; next, they anticipate assistance from the discount net Crosses—a fallacious hope, if we may judge by the experience of Lopez. Thirdy, they see in the acquisition of this Island a guarantee for the permanency of the institution of slavery. Fourthly, such a conquest would extend their commerce. Fritily, the rich and luxurious covet this goes of the Antilles as an agreeable and accessible retreat from the severities of a New York winter, and long to exchange the frozen breezes of the North for enchantins visions of orange trees and sherry cobblert. The sum and substance of all these reasons is that, without pretending a shadow of right to this presession of the crown of Spain, the Americans can take belongs to them according to this new school of shies; and come peace or come sar, they will not permit the intervention of any terms of the worth of the common of the same rule of conduct, and the office of any right except that of the stronger, and claim to set no bounds to the angeless the provision of the law of nations, shall deny to e

will see, on ca'mer reflection, that in this case, as in all others, their dety is identical with their interest, and others, their dety is identical with their interest, and that solightened public opinion in the States, instead of supporting "worthy and influential" men who form homselves into secret societies for the surpose of piracy and bucanicing, will deciare that such objects are un-worthy, and that their promoters ought not to be influ-ential.

FRANCE.

The Minister of War has given notice that is all future agreements made with contractors by the War Department, any working on Sundays or holi-days will be prohibited.

Preparations are in progress for the re-ception of Louis Napoleon at all the towns mentioned in the likerany of his proposed journey South. At Toulon the authorities proposed to entertain him with a representation of the selge of Toulon, where his uncleaded or of the first steps of his fame. At Narces, St. Extenne, Mouline, Poleulars and other cities, demanstrations on a great scale are expected to come off. Meanwhile published in restoration of the Empire are flowing lu; among o hers, from 118 villages in the arron dissensent of Montmedy, (Mouse) have just been for The Vienna Lloyds states that the mar-

The Vienna Lloyds states that the marriage of Louis Napoleon with the Princ as of Vasa has been peapened by advice of her psysicians, but will certainly take piace, the only difference in the original programme belt githst the proclamation of the Empire will precede instead of follow the outpials. The Lloyds thates positively that it has been resolved to convene the France Senate to other in the decision of the people on the question of the Finpire before the end of the year.

A telegraphic dispatch at London from

materdam states that the French minister at the Hague a been recalled in consequence of the rejection of the terary Convention with France. The Dutch funds Eithu Burritt has just arrived at Paris,

New post-stamps, bearing the head of

Much activity is observable in the French Ports and reenals.
The Pope has requested Louis Napoleon

o permit the recatablishment of the Order of Bagging Friere in France. M. Thiers is in Paris, as smart as ever. M Arisson Duperron, ex-peer of France,

the debats contains an official letter, denying all intention on the part of the Duke of Brunswick to recounce his hereditary rights.

The Bulletin des Lors contains a decree

epening a crest of 550,000 francs, to defray the ex-penses of the fete of 15th August. Government has resolved to reduce the

terest on Treasury Bonds, and the Moniteur scoordannounces that from 6th last the interest parable reasury Bonds, at from four to fire months date, be at the rate of 14 per cent; at from five te a months' date, 2 per cent; at one year's date, 3

Cavaignac and Carnot have refused to be put in nomination as Representatives to the Corps Leg-

The following is the announcement is-

The following is the announcement issued by the Havre Chamber of Commerce briefly nothese is last depatch:

"The Chamber thinks proper to inform shipowners and
Captains of wear's who intend to send exceditions to the
Labou laste din Peru, to procure Guano, that the Government of that country has assumed the monopely of that
tance and that any attempt of the aind would have dittle or
no chance of success. The French Government, having
been levited to sund ships of the actions many to ersteet the
results that might proced to those senses to oring home
cargoes of Guano, has not acceded to that demand carough
theyer for the right so of a fine ofly State, which, moreover
has adopted the most energetic measures to recel, if necesare by force, all agreement on the part of foreign vessels."

The Debuts in the course of a notice on
the dispute between the United States and England.

The Debuts in the course of a notice on the dispute between the United States and England, while it does not think the quarrel between those two countries will be serious, expresses to ong disestifaction with the selicare of twenty Freech tishing boxts by the English crubers in the North American waters, without any provious communication to the Freech Government. The Debut views this want of coursesy as a clampy attempt on the part of the English Government to exhibit imparitally by treating France no better than they did America.

Lamartine is negotiating for the sale of the estate in Asia Minur to some English capitally.

his estate, in Asia Minor to some English capitalists, but it is doubtful if the Sultan will assent to this cool way

of trading of his bounty.

The Marseilles Semaphore states from St. Louis, Senegal, July 10, that a difficulty which had arteen there between the King of the Brachuss and a trader had caused the Commandant of the District to demand amediate satisfaction, all trade being in the meantime

SPAIN.

Six Colonels of the army of Cuba had been promoted to the rank of Brigadier. Among them are the Marquis de los Delicies and Col. O'Reilly. A return just published states the trade of Cuba with Spain at-Imports 89,167,913 reals, Exports 101,600,143 reals.

PORTUGAL.

M. Seabra has retired from the Ministry, a complete rupture having occurred between the danha Ministry and the Septembrists. So far the tariff reduction works well.

So far the tariff reduction works well.

The disturbances in Goa. caused by the imprudent and despotts acts of the Portugese Gavernor, Baron d'Ourem, were, at the last accounts, assuming a

AUSTRIA.

Advices from Vienna confirm the state-Advices from Vienna confirm the statement that a new Austrian Five per Cent. ioan has been
decided on. Its price is 25, and it is to be confined to
the home market; deposit 10 per cent, and the remaining instalments to be spread over tweive months.
Its objects are, let, to repsy the Government debt to the
Bank; 2d, to withdraw a portion of the depreciated paper curency; 3d, to meet the deficit in the budget of
1853, and 4th, to aid in the construction of railroads, for
which latter there will be little left after the three prior
necessities shall have been provided for.

The Emperor of Austria has promised
an immense reward to any person who will recover

The Emperor of Austria has min mease reward to any person who will recover the crown of Hungary, which disappeared during the revolution. He has promised a million of forms those magnates who are suspected of being in correspondence with Kossuth if they will assist in the recovery

pondence with Kossuth it they will assist in that the ery of that crown.

The Augsburg Gazetle states that the Austrian Evry at Brussels has addressed an energetic note to the Belgian Government, respecting the indignities offered to Haynau at Brussels.

The U. S. vessel-of-war Hyacinth was

GERMANY.

at Triests on the 31st Aug.

Letters from Berlin state that the unold ships of the German fleet have been transferred to Mears. Rothschild for 100,000 florins.

UNEXPECTED WARNING TO THE PRESS. UNEXPECTED WARNING TO THE PRESS.—We have to announce to all seriousness that Herr Müsehmeyer, Consul of Hayri at Hamburg, has determined to protect the august person of his sovereign against the derlaive allusions of our press, and against all carlosauree, printed or otherwise, made public. For this purpose, Herr Münchmeyer has already addressed himself to Dr. H. Merck. Syndicus for Foreign Affairs, representing the lipjurious consequences which such sarcastic reference may entail on the commerce of Hamburg as well as on the natives of that city resident in the territories of his imperial Majesty.

[Weiser Zeltung-

ITALY.

The trial of Mr. Guerrazzi, ex-member of Tuscany, still drags on at Florence. His alleged crime, it will be remembered, was intriguing with the liberals, at the time of the insurrection in February,

It is reported, though not officially, that Muray, the Englishman about whom so much has been said lately, will be pardened on his promising to leave the Roman States forever.

At Rome, the initials "L. N.," have

been profanely interpreted into Liberta Nordica, Liberta Nulla, (northern liberty, no liberty,) and the French Eagle, compared to the one placed as a lgn over a well known restarant. The recent iero of Napoleon has given rise to reveral other pasquinades—equally harm-

M. Secchi, Director of the Roman Observatory, discovered at 3½ A. M. on 26th August, a small comet in the constellation Gemial. It is propably that mentioned by Bielas, although its position is different.

TURKEY.

Another misunderstanding has occurred Another infishments about the Another infishment and occurred with England, the British ship-of-war Modeste having been fired into by the shore batteries, while attempting, under stress of weather, to run through the Dardanelles. The British brig Polity, of Newcastie, was fired into under similar circumstances, and her sails and rigging cut to pieces. Explanation has been demanded.

Accounts from Syria state that a band of

marauders had attacked and plundered the town of He

The late Vizier, Reschid Pasha, Ali Pacha, Faud Effendi have been reinstated in their ve

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lady Lovelace, (Lord Byron's only daughter, Ada) is thought to be dying.

A so dier jumped off the summit of Shakspeare's cliff, the other day, and was killed, of

Mdme. Poitevin, who, with her husband, gained considerable celebrity in ballooning at Paris, is alternately terrifying and delighting the Londoners by her feats in acrostation. Madame has already ascended into the clouds, mounted on a pony, and seated on a buil, and on Mooday, 6th, came down safely in a para-chute from the altitude of a mile.

A letter to The Times states, in one small burying ground in the densely populated neighborhood of Portland town and St. Johns Wood, Lindon, from 2,000 to 4,000 corpses are buried samually, the whole soil being one festering mass of corruption. Hor-

An electric time ball is to be put up on a prominent spit on South Foreland Point, near Dover, which will act simultaneously with the electric clocks at the Greenwich Observatory. The tailing of this ball, and the simultaneous fring of a gun by electricity, will enable all vessels within an miles, and these in the Downs, to regulate their chronometers to a second.

Six Camolic Missionaries sailed from

Bordesux on the 29th ult. for the East. Five are for His destan and one for Thibet. The Downger Empress of Brazil had left

Lisbon for Madeira on the 20th, accompanied by her daughter, in a feeble state of health. Religious communities are extending in an extraordinary degree throughout France.

The articles on exhibition at the Bres-

lau Exhibition of Industry have been disposed of by lottery. The first prize, a splendid state cardage, with equipments, was drawn by two coffee girls in the re-freshment room of the Freiburg R. sirway station. The King of Prussia draw a piece of cloth and a pair of A letter in the Austranderer Zeitung

states, from South America, that German emigrants in Peru are articles of merchandise, and are advertised in the papers for sale on arrival; also that Flores bought 150 for the Equador expedition, and that the balance of the last con-ignment are still in the market!

The Madrid Gazette announces the sale of the property of the Order of St. John of Jerusa-

CHEAP POSTAGE.—The Colonial and International Cheap Postage Association, recently formed under the presidency of Earl Granville, and of which L rd asiburton, and Mr. Brown, M. P. for Lancashire, are

L rd as button, and Mr. Brown, M. P. for Lancashire, are the mist prominent supporters, have leaued the following circular expressive of their views:

"Let a Frest,! Union be formed between as many countries as possible on the following simile grounds:

1. Each country shall fix a rate of foreign restage at the own discretion, provided that the rate be uniform to every country in the proposed Postal Union, she were past of that country, and that rate shall be propold in all cases.

2. Each country shall course to receive transmit, or defliver it its address free of any charge whether, any letter passing to it free from the pix-offices of the other subscribing countries.

passing to it free from the post-offices of the other subscriming countries.

"In other words, each country shall levy a revenue on letters unward, none on letters inward.

"Thus each country woule collect its own revenue in its own coin, subject to its own revenue in its own coin, subject to its own revenue; uniformity and simplicity would be secured as far as they are practically uneful to the inhabitants of a country, and cheapness would come of itself. Indeed, no Government would enter into such an arrangement that did not recognize the advantage of cheap postage, and no country would very long charge its cit zens much more for the carriage of a letter than a stranger would have to pay for the reply to that letter, when the service rendered is precisely the same."

Ship Bull Luine, &C.—An iron Ship of

SHIP BUILDING, &c .- An iron ship of 2.300 tuns is under contract by W. S. Lindsay & Co., Los don, for the Australian trade. She has auxillary steam Consider, in monor of the lady woo flas none so much toward encouraging female emigration to Australia, and her first freight will be 550 women, sect out under Mrs. Cuishelm's superintendence... A steam yaont named the Fail Rabaré, of 100 horse power, has been built at Glasgow for the Pachs of Egypt, and her fittings are now nearly complete. Her style of decoration is more gors-ous than anything hitnerto attempted in the way of uphelstery. Five hundred artisans are employed, on boars and on shore, in getting up her decorations, she is intended solely for pleasure on the Nile. A Mr. D. S. Brown amounter that he has lavested a ship to reach America, for the complete in the complete reach America in form-eight hours and make the voyage to indis and back in a tortoight. His theory is, by making the be storn in the form of two inclined planes, unlied upward, to throw the whole hull of the vessel

up a the surface; and, by constructing the hull of lighter materials, in geometrie shape, he hopes to give to a steemship the velocity of a railroad tocomotive.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.—Murlame Sontag's solicitor quierly stepped to the Tribunal of Com-merce of the Saine, on Monday hast, and indeed a dr-lainer against Manager Lumley for \$30,000 due to Meenre.

Madame Vestris, it is feared, will not recover from her present libes.

Since Remyes is to join Charles Matthews in the direction of the Lenden Lycoum. A company with £100,000, is foured to continue Lumley as Director of Her Majers Dreatte, London, and to make the approaching season peculiarly brilliant.

The Puke of Saxe Coturg Goths, is engaged in composing the score of an opera, or which Madame Birch-

Pfeiffer, the authoress of numerous pepular dramatic works, has written the test.

Miss Glyn has been very successful in her Shahsperean Readings at Liverpool.

The Birmingham Musical Festival commenced on Tuesday 7th, and will remain in session during the Tuesday 7th, and will remain in session during the the seek. This triennial festival is of censiderable interest week. This triennial festival is of censiderable interest week. This triennial festival is of censiderable interest that the General Hospital of the city is mainly supported that the General Hospital of the city is mainly supported that the General Hospital of the city is mainly supported that the General Hospital of the city is mainly supported that the General Hospital of the city is mainly supported to the proceeds. The artists who this session take from the proceeds. The artists who this session take from the proceeds. The artists who this session take from the proceeds. The Artists Signers and Bertrardi; Misses Doby and Williams; Signers and Bertrardi; Misses Doby and Williams; Signers and Bertrardi; Misses, Wessa and Herr Formes; solo inLockey, Williams, Welss and Herr Formes; solo inLockey, Williams, Welss and Herr Formes; solo incolle). Bottesini, (double bass.) and Kuhe (planoloncelle). Bottesini, (viorino and kuhe (planoloncelle). Bottesi

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday Evening.

COTTON.—Since the sai ing of the Niagara, and the arrival of the Africa on Saturday pight, the market has been less measure, with prices more in favor of buyers, say one-threenth. Sales of the past three business days, 19,300, of which 2000 were on speculation and 500 export, distributed as follows: ows: orcop, 4 — Sales, 8,000 bales, 2,000 speculation.

Saturany, 4 - Sales, 8,000 bales, 2,000 speculation.

Menday, 5 - 7,000 bales, all to trade
Tue-day, 7 - 4,500 bales, no speculation-500 export.

Of which 16,600 or thereabouts were American; Imports
for same time about 10,000. Prices may be quoted: Fair
Orleans, 5]; Middling, 5]; Fair Mobiles, 64; Middling,
5]d.; Fair Uplands, 6d.; Middling, 5]d.; Inferior and Ordimary, 41d-25d

GRAIN-The Corn market continues quiet with moderate
amount of business doing. Wheat in limited inquiry at 1d.

GRAIN-The Corn market continues quiet with moderate amount of business doing. Wheat in limited inquiry at id. \$7.70 its decline. Good Flouringarce are inquired for at 21.\$271.6, second qualities heavy. Indian Corn on spot asked for but little on hand.

QUOTATIONS-(Richardson Bros & Co.) Indian Corn, prime Yelhow. 29. 0729. 6; Mixed, 28. 6; and 30) prime New-Orleans White. Little doing in floating cargoes; distant held firmly.

rmly. PROVISIONS-Beef and Pork continue dall, and quotations merely nominal Bacon in rather more inquiry, retail lots Considerable inquiry for Cheese (fine) but none arriv-ed. More doing in Lard, refiners, stock being low; 50 tuns,

PRODUCE—Sales of Turpentine, 1,000 bbs at 5, 6 P out. Resin, 400 2500 bbls at 3, 425, 6, for Common to 12, \$\darksim \text{cwt. for fine Quarctiron Bark without change. Very little doing in Oils. Tallow continues dull. No transactions in other articles.

London Markets. London Markets.

Tuesday Evening—SUGAR—900 casks West India seld a 6d. per cwt advarce; Reined is quiet; Grocery Lumpa 44 4244.6. Foreign is firm; Yellow Havana, 20 4241. Covress to brisk; Plantation Geylon, 63; Native, 41. Tea-Quiet but no cheaper. Rick—Little doing, and prices the same Cotton—Firm, but little passing. Tallow—Steady; P. Y. C., 39.3 on the spot; fine old Russian, 39,3239/6 on the spot. Buradstuffs—Duil.

State of English Trade. State of English Trade.

MANCHESTER.—(COTIONS AC)—It would seem as if speculators on both sides the Atlantic were becoming more wary, and by sympathy, the buoyancy of our market both for scoots and varus has been effected. But though business has last something of its tone and buyers are more inclined to hold back there is yet a great steadiness in prices; indeed in most articles the utmost firmness prevails. The advantage which, in some instances, buyers had last week in 1 lawer counts of warps. Ac. is rather more marked and general to day (8th.), but in 7-0, 9-3 and 5-4 printing cloths, there is as much firmness as every

NOTTINGHAM .- (THREAD AND LACE)-Accounts from NOTTINGHAM.—(THERAD AND LACE)—Accounts from Notting-barn say: "Some of the principaliacs buyers from the United States have already strived for the purpose of purchasing for the next season, although this is nearly a month somer than usual, and others are sortly expected. This, combined with infermation contained in private advices from America, source us that a good season's trade is new completing scross the Atlantic, for which, no doubt, sorting orders will still be wanted; and the clearance, which, it is believed has been effected, "ill prepare the way, we have reason to hope, for unusually large operations for the apring."

Hoseny and Ghoves—We have an improved sliping demand for cotton goods some very large orders being genome for cotton goods some very large orders being HOSERY AND GLOVES-We have an improved shi demand for cotion goods some very large orders believed from the United States. Prices are firm and er

inceived from the United States. Prices are firm and employment pretty general,"

BIRMInGHAM—[Isux]—There is general activity in trade, and in the iron trade the acceptance of new orders at present prices, has, in some instances, been refused. The coming Musical F-stival may elven an impetus to the family trades Australia and South Ame, it as real present the most valuable markets for general goods.

ROCHOALLE—[FLANKEL]—No Lew features in the Worl market either in price or genand. The dealers are out of sorts, and may say that broke Wools are becoming very scarce.

scarce MACCLESFIE UD-(Silks)-Thrown Silk less setive of

MACCLESFIELD—(Silks)—Thrown Silk less active of late, but with inseroving prespects. The market for raw silks has been much unsettled by the contradictory direutars of the leading brokers.

LFEDS—(CLOTH)—No new feature to notice.

BELFAST—LINESS)—Dispers and Damasks are still inquired for at former rates. Drills and time lawn handker-bilets, of 3c inches, are also in good demand, and are very scarce, particularly drills for the United States, as for the coming six months there will be a great quantity wanted for the spring trade, dyed a state color. In printed Lawns of 2s and 30 inches there will also it its anticipated, be a good demand. In intelled goods we have good orders to recort for Havara St. Thomas, St. Domingo, Fortan-Prince, Mexico and the United States. Printed Linen Lawns are ordered freely, both for home and freeign consumption. It is have energy, testing from Pode 72 2t yard; Platilias, Creas, 63-2c of Orce, Silesias, Britannias, and Estopellas in Creas, 3-4ths wide, are the most desirable.

The Harvest in Europe.

By the most recent advices from the No.th of Europe, we learn that the harvest was fast drawing to a close. The weather appears to have been much more favorable in thermany, Poland and Russia than in British, and the probability is that the new Wheat will prove of fine quality in those counties, and the yield is likely to be good. For swing, and the provide the seem, been too hot and dry, and the cross of Briley, Oats, i.e., are not so well spoken of as those of Wheat. There is a good supply ready for sulpment, when sought for at the Baltic ports. The accounts frum Holland in respect to the harvest are not continuitely good, but no serious deficiency seems to be apprehended there. From France, the belief is that the crop will not prove much believ as average. Nothing new from the Mediterranean or ports of the Black Ses. In Ireland, the reaping of the harvest is fast drawing to a close, even in the most remote and backward districts. The yield of the orical green crops generally is said to be every where beyond an average, and there is no longer any doubt that the Potsto bright will not exceed that of last year. In Scotland, nearly all the Wheat, with a portion of the Barley and Oats, is safe. Even this meets the eye of American readers, the harvest will have acceded that of last year. In Scotland, nearly all the Wheat, with a portion of the Barley and Oats, is safe. Even this meets the eye of American readers, the harvest will have well also defined throughout England, with generally speaking, a most abundant crop.

Letters from Rouse mention that a considerable business had been done in manufactures, but quotations were scarcely so well supported. Paris trade as before.

The Cotton Spinners of Lille have addressed, through the Chamber of Commerce, a memorial to the Council General, sating the alarm which the new Commercial Coavention with neighbor had caused in the trade. The Consultative Chamber of Routable have also made similar complaints bloce the terms of the Convention have become known, numerous orders have been countermanded both at Lille and Ruubaix, and fears are entertained that numbers of operatives may be thrown out of work.

Dutch Markets.

Dutch Markets.

The weekly reviews of the Amsterdam and Rotterdam Produce markets (to 4th) rate that business had latterly been conducted on a more extensive scale, and that there was greater firmness in prices. The result of the sales of the Dutch & L. Company had favorably influenced the demand for Coffic. Not much had been done in Stocas, but quotations remained without essential alteration. Include and Coffor were firm, the general inspury for those articles being satisfactory. The accounts from Hamburg and Antwerp represent a similar position of trade.

Latest sales of Rice at Antwerp—300 therees Carolina at 15 il. 414 if 47 Schiles.

Money Market.

There has been no movement of importance in the English Funes. Consolischeed on Tuesday for Mosey and Account a 100 d 1001. Three and a Quarter # Cents 100 d 1001. Hank Stock, 220 d 229. French Crystal Palace shares sid in London Exclange at 1 # cent premium. Hamburg letters notice the failure of Mesus. Dans Brothers, of that city. Liabilities not stated. The firm and establishments in Paris and City of Mexico, and probably had each one in the U.S.

Richardson Brothers & Co's. Circular.

Richardson Brothers & Co's. Circular.

Per Facific.

Since our Circular of the 3d me weather has been very
fine, and the buils of the Wheat crop is the Northern Comties is scured, and rood progress has been made in Ireland in
securing both Wheat and Oats.

There has been a pause in porchasing Wheat and Flourasince the 3d, and in the absence of demand for the former,
prices are cominally as on that day. Good qualities of the
latter find buyers at 21, and for extra qualities 0/6 to 1/
motes would be paid, but such are very schree.

Our advices from Ireland respecting the Potato disease
centimes to be cut maintary as to its extent, but in Engla id
there is no doubt but what a large preparation of the crop will
be found unsex und.

e found une und. Our sevices nom the United States per Africa, with dates Our sevices from the Cented States per Africa, with dates to the 28th mit, represent the markets as much excited, consequent on the reports of universable weather, as contained in letters from here to lith unit, per Atlantic, and 38,55,550 at his been paid for Oblo White, and 38,55,310 for Red, with a smart advance on freights. Much difficulty was expensed in fineign qualities that would suit the English market, and that wou does the voyage without heating, and good qualities for Floots were equally scarce, and for some time to come we are not likely to receive much occasi produce from the State.

9th Mo. Tuesday, 7th, 1052 Some rain feel this morning and during market. We end the usual attendance, but there were out few buyers of WHEAT, and where sales were effected selling had to submit to a reduction of 0/180/2 on Foreign Red, and 0/1 on White.

te. 11 821 6 for good FLOUR there were buyers, but we Notan Cons on the special property of the the current price of the Veillow, as 6 18 5 by Mixed and 30, for prime New-leans White. But find was done in organs C. F. and I., holders were secreally demanding higher prices that yers were inclined to give. Firstly held at 27, and Gulatz recover were sectioned to give. Iterall held at 27, and Gulant, for Awans enterment.

New Oars in fair demand, and in small supply. Tawneys, come quence, brought an advance of 6/1 \$\phi\$ at 50. Old printers nealected, except for fine qualities.

The demand for Oarsefal, was slow, without alteration value.

Wright, Gandy & Co.'s Utrealer.

Founda. Livespoot, Sept 7, 1842.

From Sixoe the departure of the Ningara elegants on

Saturday last, our market for this staple has been steady but quiet. The continued favorable accounts of the growing crop, received by the Africa, 'arrived at midnight on Saturday,' has exercised some little influence among all classes, and while holders have offered their stocks freely, reliber and while holders have offered their stocks freely, reliber on the state of the same spirit that has hitherto enter the market with the same spirit that has hitherto characterized their operations, and in the sales that have characterized their operations, and in the sales that have characterized their operations, and in the sales that have hear effected, buyers have had the turn of prices in their favor; not, however, amounting to a quotation; but in the abence of a more active demand, it is not improbable some concession will result. The business of the past three days as an immed at abence of a more active demand, it is not improbable some absence of a more active demand, it is not improbable some concession will result. The business of the past three days is estimated at Saturday, 2,000 bales, 2,000 spec, and export, 5,400 American. Monday, 7,000 bales, 2,000 spec, and export, 4,100 American. Tuesday, 4,500 bales, 500 spec, and export, 4,100 American. The import for same time is about 10,000 bales.

The import for same time is about 10,000 bales.

PRICES TO DAY.

N.Orleans Fair. 5,500 Midding, 510 Ordinary, 4,205 pm. Mobile Fair. ... 6 Midding, 510 Ordinary, 4,205 pm. Atlantic Fair. ... 6 Midding, 510 Ordinary, 4,205 pm. The Manchester market for Goods and Yarn's presents no new feature; piloes of both continue unchanged, and although there is less doing, it is more owing to the unsettled weather and the difficulty of getting early delivery of either, that fresh ergacoments are withheld.

Our Garix market has been better attended since Friday, but the fair weather has it duced builders of William to rolax some trifle in rates; which, however, has not influenced a more active inquiry, and the sales are limited at a partial decline of id 47 12 lbs. Good sound Frioux has been in better request, and the turn dearer—21 being freely paid for Baltimore and Philadelphia brands. Secondary parenis were entirely neglected. Indian Coan on the spot a still of slow sale, at somewhat thregular rates; while for floating cargoes of late shipments there is an improved inquiry.

TURPENTINE has changed hands at 3,0 per cwt. for 1,000 bbis.

EUROPE.

Russia and Turkey-Hostllity between France

and the United States-Baron Vay.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. Lonnon, Friday, Sept. 3, 1852.

The reports from Constantinople confirm

the facts communicated to you by my last letter. The

predictions of Kossuth in his speeches at Boston and

Syracuse are fulfilled Russia is going on in her way

to get the Straits and a harbor in the Mediterranean

and you may be sure that before winter her army will again occupy the Danubian principalities. Incendiarism

has subsided at Constantinople, but the muftis are yet ex

citing the people against the Sultan, though he has dis-

missed his Reform Ministry, and replaced it by Russian

partisans. There is but one hope left for the friends of Turkey—that is that Omer Pasha, the great general, remains at the head of the army. But it is not enough for Russia to find a pretext for the occupation of the principalities

it is also necessary to direct the attention of England and

France toward another part of the globe, and to involve

them in quarrels with the United States. The fishery

ovestion has been settled, but Louis Bonaparte has al

ready proved his intention of medding in American af fairs; he has sent his friend and minister, M. de Per-

fairs; he has sent his friend and minister, M. de Persigny, to London, in order to bring about an understanding as to the state of things in Mexico, and he has dec ared that he is ready to maintain the right of Peru to the Guano Islands, which has been called in question by Mr. Webster; and as Lord Malmesbury is the personal friend of Louis Bonaparte, there is no doubt whatever that Russia will succeed through him in involving England and France is difficulty with the United States. The first thing is, of course, the meddling with the stiairs of Scuth America.

Surprised by the Revolution of 1815, Vay became a

Surprised by the Revolution of 184s, Vay became a stanch supporter of Count Louis Bantayany, and was sent by him to Transylvania as Commissioner of the Government. But the time of compromising was past; he was suspected by the Hungarians, and denounced by the Imperialists. He made several clunders: Transylvania was lest; he was recalled by Kossuth and nearly killed by the mob on his way to Debreccio. But he now expoused the cause of the Revolution with all his energies, and remained faithful to the Hungarian interest, though he had before sent his son to the Austrian army in Italy. After the surrender of Vilagos he was also

though he had before sent his sun to the Austrian army in Italy. After the surrender of Vilagos he was also tried, but not imprisoned, and his case lingered for years without a decision. In the meantime he has been offered the Governorship of Hungary by the Court, but declined the offer. Now he is sentenced to be hang, but the sentence commuted into four years imprisonment, conficcation of his estates, and forfeiture of all his honors and titles. His estates, and forfeiture of all his none, who had distinguished himself as an Austrian efficer in the war of Italy. The sudden changes in the life of this man are really like the incidents of a novel.

A. P. C.

New-York State Temperance Alliance.

by the Alliance at the late Convention in Utica :

The following resolutions were adopted

om.

The following resolutions were also adopted: Remland, That the Executive Committee of the Alliance are here by requested to take such steps as will conduce to the early formation of a National Temperance Allience. Revoked, that it is she duty of all Temperance mean to at-tend the Primary Meatings of their political parties and mugathe necessity of nominating such means will be wor-thy of the votes of all friends of Temperance and good or-

Resolved, That it is the duty of the friends of Temperane, o sustain local Tem secance newspapers of important aux to sustain local Temeranes newspapers a important sux-liaries to the success of their principles at the built box. Resolved, That in the great unanimity with which the Clerry of the United States are laboring in the field of Tem-perance reform, we have the best indication of the early tri-

persince reform, we have ine best indication to the cause, unplu of the cause.

Resolved, That in the present attitude of the Temperance cause, we recognize the previdential dealings of Aimigaty God, and humbly relying upon His Divine aid for future remits, we take course in presents on to the final thumph, when Intemperance shall no longer blight and curse our beloved country.

After singing the Doxology and uniting in prayer, the Convention adjourned.

Interview of Florida Indians with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The six Seminole Indians recently arrived The six Seminole Indians recently arrived in Washington were sesterday introduced to Commissioner Lea by Luther Blake, Eq., who was deputed by the Bureau to proceed to Florida and endeavor, as a last effort, to bring about a compliance with the Treaty of Payne's Landing of 1832, on the part of those Seminoles persistently remaining in that State. With a view to this desirable end, or rather impending necessity, Billy Bowlegs and five other Seminoles were invited on, that they might learn at the seat of Government the ultimatum on the subject.

There were present at the interview Judge Wayne, of the Supreme Court; Hon. Jackson Morton, of Florida; Hon. John H. Eston, and several other gentiemen, either now or in time past connected with the business. 100 bbis.

RESIN—400 2500 bbls. have found buyers at 3/423/6 for common, up to 12/ for fine, \$\Psi\$ cwt.

LARD-60 tuns realized \$8 \pi\$ cwt.

No alterations in other articles, and no transactions re-

The Commissioner told the Indians that he was happy The Commissioner told the inclusar teas us a taylor to see them, wished them to look upon him as their friend, and that they should consider all he said as dictated by friendship and truth. He hoped they would reply in the same way, and empty their minds of all they wished him to understand.

The Commissioner invited Billy Bowlegs to speak, and that without fear or restraint; for though he was in a

The Commissioner invited Billy Bowlegs to speak, and that without fear or restraint; for though he was in a strange place and among strangers, he must still look upon us as his friends, leaving him nothing to fear. He desired that what was said should be just the same as if it were said at Billy's own home in Florida.

Billy Bowlegs, in answer to this invitation, declined to speak now, as he had a had cold, and on other accounts wished more time. In reply to a question why Sam Jones did not come, Billy said that he might have brought his dead flesh here, but could not get him to come alive.

Sam Joses did not come, Billy said that he might have brought his dead flesh here, but could not get him to come alive.

The Commissioner said he was very glad to see those who were present, even without Sam Jones.

Billy then remarked that he came here to understand all about the treatles. The men that had made those treatles were dead, and without coming here he was unable to find out the truth.

The Commissioner then entered into a lengthened but clear, intelligible, and pointed address to these indians. In it he laid before them the nature of the treaty of 1832, binding the United States Government on the one hand and the Seminole a sition on the other. The Seminoles, in this treaty, he said, surrendered their country to the United States, and agreed to remove west of the Mississippi, to a country prepared for them by the Government. But when the time for removal came a great many of the Seminoles refused to go, thus being urwilling to carry out the treaty made by their head-monon behalf of the whole nation. This produced trouble, and a devastating war, destructive to the lives of many whites and indians, broke out. It is true that most of the men who had made the treaty were dead, but the treaty their was as much alive as ever. Men die, but ireaties live. The treaties between our own and foreign Governments continue to live, the ugh their makers die. The treaty of 1822 was with the Seminole Nation, and not merely with the men who signed it.

The Commissioner feared that the nature of certain arrangements which had been made from time to time in Fiorida by efficers of the Government with Seminoles was misunderstood. These arrangements were temporary only, and not permanent like treaties. Gen. Worth had gone down to Fiorida and made such an arrangement, but it was no treaty, and if the Seminoles had been told it was they were deceived. The lands said to the United States by the treaty of 1832 belong to the Government, and are the prepared of the Seminoles had been told it was they were deceived. The lands sa

whatever that Kursla will succeed through him to Involving England and France in difficulty with the United States. The Inst thing is, of course, the meddling with the stiairs of Scuth America.

The least news from Austria brings several sentences of the courts manifal in Hungary, among them those of Francis Duschek, lace Minister of Finance under the Governorship of Kossuth, and of Baren Nicolas Vay, late Keeper of the Crown, Vice President of the Council of Lleatenancy, Chember that, Privy Councillor, and Commander of the Order of St. Steppen. Duschek, as far as I can under stand, was not a trailor to Kossuth, though he is often represented as such : formerly he was a faithful servant of his master, Metternich, then of Kossuth, and after the 15th of August he put limbed at the disposition of the Austrians. He had no positical principles whatever, but was an admirable fanancier, who always provided for the wants of Kossuth's Government and the army, developing the resources of the country in such a way that the paper currency of Hungary was no more depreciated, even after the second ovacuation of Pesth, than the Austrian notes. He was sentenced to the gallows, and had his sentence commuted to six years imprisonment. The career of Baron Vay has been a very singular 90.2, A rich aristocrat by blith, uncommonly usundowns and eliquent, a countrymand, and fine same age as Kossuth, he seemed to be destined to a much higher position than the poor, filer diess attorney, who began his political career with the Baron in the ranks of the opposition in the county meetings in Zemplin. Vay was elected Sheriff of the country and representable to the July and some position in the country meetings in Zemplin. Vay was elected Sheriff of the country and representable to the same of ford-Lisutenset, and Judge of the Supreme Court, while Kossuth was a prisoner tried for his life on the charge of high treason, and Vay was one of his judges. The regular form the relation has position for a long time, and was elected Keeper of the Cr sold to the United States by the treaty of 1832 belong to the Government, and are the property of the Seminoles no longer. If no treaty had been made to this effect, the United States might have permitted the Seminoles to remain, but now they cannot do it without the consent of the State of Florids, which State demands their removal, according to the treaty. The Seminoles are not the only ledians in this position; there is a tribe similarly situated in the far Northwest. The Commissioner had taiked to that tribe in the same way that he

now does to the Seminoles.

The State of Fiorida was getting very impatient, and had threatened to send a force of her own and drive the Seminoles out, if the United States did not do it for them. This was the state of the case, which as men of terse the Seminoles must see, and it was to prevent murderous collisions between the cowboys of Florida and the United States soldiers on the one hand, and the sense the Seminoles must see, and it was to provent murderous collisions between the cowboys of Florida and the United States soldiers on the one hand, and the Seminoles on the other, that the Commissioner had adopted the course he had in bringing them here. If a war broke out anew between the waites and Seminoles, the latter would be all destroyed. It is natural for a man to love his native home, and he (the Commissioner) had the same feeling with other men; but he had changed home two or three times in his if e, and would do it sgain if any thing like the inducements held out to the Seminoles were offered to him. The indians, therefore, in Florida do not appear to be acting wisely; they seem to be listering to the bad advice of bad men. Even if the United States could permit them to stay in Florida, it would be best for the Seminoles to emigrate. Those that had gone west of the Mississippi were doing as well as even they did in Florida and betterthan those now remaining in that State. The Government was kinely disposed toward the Seminoles, and would, if they peace ably removed, do much for them, as a united tibe, in their new home.

The Commissioner appealed to the colored interpreter, Abraham confirmed wast bad been asked of him.

The Commissioner spealed to the colored interpreter, Abraham confirmed wast bad been asked of him.

The Commissioner said that the whole matter was this: The treaty of ISM binds the Seminoles to remove, and, if they do se, all will be well with them; if they do se, all will be well with them; if they do se, all will be well with them; if they do not help the commissioner had now said, he had told an untruth; and if they did not believe the Commissioner now, they very soon would.

The Commissioner then tayled Billy Bowlegs to reply when ne was in better health, and had time to consider. This be promised to do.

Arrangements were then made to call on the President of the United States soon, who, said Gol Lea, will have great pleasure in aspealing with them. Gen. Blake would strend t

Before leaving the building they were conducted into Before leaving the building they were conducted into the rooms of the Quartermsser's Bureau, (Geo. Jesup's.) the General having known Billy Bewlegs and one or two of his companions in Florida. They seemed pleased with the receptions and answered sundry little questions as to the r past health, &c. To one question casually put by Geo. Jesup, "Are you going to the country West." Billy Bowlegs, though previously conversing in English, suddenly stopped, and referred to Abraham to give the raply, which was, "I do not know yet." This conversation was not renewed, and the Indians soon left by the Allience at the late Convention in Otich:

Resolved, That we hold these troths—
That to every right, whether natural or political, the Great Giver of all rights has inseparably amexed the duty of as d responsibility for, its proper exercise.

That the same responsibility statehes to a neglect to discharge a duty, as to a positive violation of it.

That to vote is the right of a freeman, and therefore it is his duty.

They are expected to leave Washington on their return home about the 25th lostant, embarking for Charleston or Savannah at New-York. They are stopping at Brown's Hotel

Interesting, but not Edifying,

I has to vote is the right or a december and the people his duty.

That the laws are made and enforced by the people through their legislative, judicial, and executive agents.

That if there exist any evils in community which are protected or tolerated by law, or the want of law, then the people are responsible therefor, and each individual voter, except those who, by their votes and isluence, encavor to remedy such evils, is personally answerable before God their continuance, and for all consequences resulting thereform. They have just been publicly hanging a slave woman in Richmond, Va., for poisoning her mistress, and The Examiner, which seems to approve of Hanging in the abstract, thus criticises the performance:

reatest part of the misery, paupersan and crame which ex-at in the community. Heads of the continuous con-heads of That the existing laws to relation to excise, be-ing framed to regulate, and by consequence to protect the sair of intoxinating drinks, are in themselves evil. Rendred, That the people are responsible for the continu-ance of this evil, and for the misery and we occasioned thereby, and that it is their selemn duty before God to rem-edy it. Jane Williams was executed on Friday last, accord edy it hasolved. That the only means by which the people can Assolved. That the only means by which the people can discharge this duty is by the election to disce of such men as will enact, taking and justic construe, and raidly and vigerously enforce a law promibiting this inequilibrium and soul-destroying traffe.

Assolved. That we demand the enactment by the Legislature of this State, of the Maine Liquor Law, so changed as to conform to the Monetepul regulations of this State, and that the Executive Committee be requested to publish that law thus changed and with such amendments as may be found advice bie.

With the compact and advised to the political parties to knowledge. That it is the duty of the political parties to knowledge the nemination for the suffrages of the people, candihoused. That it is the day of the pointest parties to lead in nonlination for the suffrage of the people, canditates who will prove themselves we this of ar support heasted. That if the pointeal parties hereafter fall to make such in minations, then this Alias ce and all All access abording the thereto, will select and present such candidates. become the people.

France, That in case one only of the political parties

the performance:

Jane Williams was executed on Friday last, according to her sentence, in the presence of the largest, and it is said, the vilest multitude that ever collected round such a scene in Virginia. See died with the same brusal insensibility which characterised the commission of her crime, sunered no palo, and evioced no emotion.

The reader will find the particulars under the local head of this day's paper. We do not selleve that the Legislature of Virginia could have witnessed them witnout coming at once to the conclusion, that such a spectacle coght never to have been permitted by this woman, the perfect stords m with which she met her fait, and the quiet, easy manner in which it all passed of, necessarily must diminibility herror of the law it the hearts of that miserable class for which its penalties are intended. The tendency of that scene was to convince them that hanging was not such a dreadful thing after all; and that one had as well die that way as in any other.

There was mother and a worse feature in this business. Jas e Williams as do all the worst murderers and murderesses, died in the odor of saccetty, a religious herethes—with a firm conviction that she was swinging from the radious that globy and the brain most abared that conviction with her. "The L rd Jesus holds her up—this was the way they accounted for her compositive. "She's with the Lord now—souch was their comment as they walked away. For the last three weeks, the pastor of the African Courch here has been praying and preaching over her; all the consolations of religion were here; at the gallows their full is neft were afforded to her in the presence of the negro. We do not say that Mr. Ryland should have paid no attention to this lamb of his flick, and that the profiers of Christianity should not have been mose even to this wetched heast—au it was certainly a plty that the Brother could not have a cot-med film self with fixing up her soul at the coll, without making all that parade of the new saint before an undiscerning pu Fourtes, That in case one only of the political parties nomina e such candidates as we can conscientiously vote for, we will say saide, so in a se those candidates are conserned, our pulitical preferences, and vote for the candidates of that party which, in it is lect in recognizes the principles for which we are contending.

Answered, That in testing the qualifications of candidates, we will rely cheffly upon their past lives and characters, and not alone on verbal or written piedges. we whilely chiefly upon their past lives and characters, and not above on verbal or written piedges. Remired, That the Executive Committee of this Alliance be instructed to question the cas disastes for the other of Guyernor whether, if excited, and the Legisla are sound exact a law prointstory of the bluon traffic, he will approve the same, and to ask each of the candid-tes for Licetonac whe her if called upon to give a costing vote on such a bill, he will vote in favor thereof; and that the Committee publish their snawers such a bill he will vote in favor thereof; and that the Committee publish their snawers
healted. That we recommend the Executive Committee
to makey a suitable number of competent lecturing agents—
at least one in each Justicial District—to cauves the District and organize subordents. Anisaces, circulate publications and adort such other measures as in its judgment
shall promote the interests of the cause of Temp-rance.
The Convention also adopted resolutions conde smaleg
the timportation into the United States of foreign wines
and liquers, and providing for the direction through
con the United States of special association of the providing sor the grown profibriting such importations, and recommer ding to the
Convention about to assemble in New Jersey and to all that parade of the new saint before an undiscerning public. Such a manifestation could not fall in an evit effect. In the crewd's beltef Jane Williams is much better if now, than if she had not butchered a sleeping child and an innecent woman. Through the agency of Brother Rained, she has turned her pusishment into a reward—the gainows into a throne of glory.

No one could have almosted this execution without arriving at the conclusion that the law should consummate its action in private. My stery renders everything more terrible—and death above all other things. The mind regards with indifference whatever is public and s such importations, and recommending to the miles about to assemble in New-Jers-y and to State Conventions, the adoption of a similar

common. We hope another session of the Legislature will not pass, without the adoption of some different rule of capital punishment.

TO GERRIT SMITH

Slave-holding and Land Monopoly. DEAR SIR: No philanthropist of this age, has commanded more of my attention and respect, than yourself. But this is not to the

I have noticed several letters, which you have addressed to distinguished Reformers, as well as several that have been addressed to you. Addresses of this kind, seem to be quite fachionable.

But this is not to the point. You have thoroughly studied the "sum of all villainies," and doubtless comprehend as much of it as any other man. So thorough is your detestation of Slavery, and so profound is your indigration against the Slave-holder, that you wou vote for him under any circumstances, and if I mistake not, you would not take him by the hand, as one of the great brotherhood. This is conince to the point.

You are a Land Reformer, believing that God gave the Earth to the Human Race, to one aggave the Earth to the Human Race, to one as well as another, in which each has such a natural right to share as should be guarantied by the Government. You believe that the Soil a the source of all human supplies, without which neither Life can be sustained, Liberty enjoyed, nor Happiness pursued. You believe that all despotism, including American Slavery, originated in and is perpetuated by Land Monopoly. If therefore, Slavery is the "sum of all villainies" what shall we say of Land Monopoly! If you cannot vote for a Slaveholder who is thoroughly Anti-Slavery in his opinions and feelings, how can you vote for the Land Monopolist, though a Anti-Slavely in his openion of the Land Monopelist, though a thorough Land Reformer in theory? If you cannot shake hands with the dealer in human bones and muscles, how car you with him who engrosses to himself and for his own aggrandizement that without whose productions human sinews would not be a profitable article of traffic? "He takes my lift who takes the means where-

"He takes my life who takes the means whereby I live," says the great bard, and you will not dispute the proposition, that in proportion as a man monopolizes the Soil is no taking the means whereby the people live. Were it not so, no one would desire to control more of the Soil than he can use with his own industry. Profit is at the basis of this desire—profit out of the toil of others—profit that is not the product of his own industry—profit that is not the product of his own industry—profit that, as far as it goes, diminishes the life of humanity. How can you vote for a Land Monopolist?

Suppose fifty acres are as much as any man carmost advantagrously use for his own benefit-it follows that he who has I 000 acres in New-York follows that he who has 1000 acres in New-York deprives the State of twenty homesteads in which so many families can edjoy all the comforts of life. He who has 600,000 acres deprives the State of 12,000 independent families, numbering 60,000 persons! Were it not for a Public Domain, which is the temporary refuge of the poor, the owner of 600,000 acres in New-York could hold 60,000 human beings subject to his will for shelter and for food! Thus he would break down the masspirit and destroy the democracy of so many victuals. Democracy! I love the second, and therefore, would break any chain and secure to every one the enjoyment of those means which God has provided to sustain the democracy of His children.

the slaveholder is bound to emancipate his slaves without regard to what they may have cost bim, the Land Monopolist is unfer an equal obj-gation to abandon his unjust control over that

him, the Land Monopolist is under an equal obligation to abandon his unjust control over that which is not rightfully also own, that without which liberty is but a sound. I can see but little difference. If American Stavery robs over 3,000,000 of their God-given rights, Land Monopoly starved 1,500,000 Irishmen to death during the tempy starved 1,500,000 Irishmen to death during the tempy starved 1,500,000 Irishmen to death during the tempy the natural increase, and the population in 1851 was 1,500,000 less than in 1841.

I understand that the champion of Human Rights when I acidess, owns more than 600,000 acres in the Empire State. To this extent is he upholding that greaten, by which 1,500,000 Irishmen were starved by inches under's slow to ture, to say nothing of the ignorance and misery infleted upon militons more! You nave ishored herolocally as a philanteropiet, and the most thorough Land Reformers would accord facus enough to sustain you in comfortable simplicity the remainder of your life, which is far spont but which, I sincarely hope, may be prolonged for the good of the race. They would concede to your nough to enable you to labor efficiently in the cause of Man. Perhaps five farms would be enough. "Rightbous Civil Government," would not concede you so much; but philanthropists would, under the conviction that all not required to comfortably sutain your family, would be most cheerfully expended in advancing human happiness. The indeel, William Godwin, said that if he had a tortune, whether by loheritance or by his own energy and foresight, so far from being contributed a small portion to the good of the

william toods is, and that if no har a tortuce, weensely inheritance or by his own energy and foresight to far from being entitled to any well-earned applause for having contributed a small portion to the good of the race, he was a delinquent in the eye of justice if he withheld any portion from that service.

There are, it is true, difficulted in your way, is altempting to fulfill the law on this subject. Should yet it is the same in the protions, and manopilists obtain them—though, on the most liberal allowance for this, such a source would greatly subserve human well being, became many would be redeemed from poverty and vice, and san han example would have a powerful effect to arraying public sentiment sgainst Land Monopoly, the foulest abordination of the age; and the sub-inity of such a moral example is hightened by the reflection that it would not deprive an illustrious philanthrophist of any rational enjoyment, but on the contrary, would increase his happtons, and, by releving him of much business care, would lenable him to shor more efficiently for God and Homanity.

But another course could be pursued, and no sonopolist or strictorast would profit by your rightsmeness. You could ask the Legislature for Land Limitation, by which all future monopoly would be probibled. Under such a law, you could have the astisfaction of knowing that, for every fifty acres of productiveland you should concede, a family would certainly be made con fortable and independent. This is, however, not helding one strictly up to righteousness. No one has a right to consider what others will do when propeng to do right himself. The rumseller always relies ups the argument, that, if he does not sell, others will; and as this is no justification for him, so it is no justification of Land Monopoly, that some of our lands may fill into the ownership of arbitocrats. Every one is an aristogram of the property of the man who will procounce me so.

Yours, for humanity,

La Hune.

not the man who will procounce me so. Yours, for humanity,

L. A. HINE.

European Races in America. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune : In your paper of the 13th inst. is the

following: "The London Times publishes a letter from an American correspondent, controvering Mr. Robieson's theory of the predominance of the Celific element in the proposition of this country. The Times is unlikely in its American correspondents. This one steals, that is, conveys without credit, his accuments and statistics entirely from an able article in the last number of The New-Englander."

You will oblige the author of the article in The This

by stating that it was written and sent to London'd
May last, slithough it did not appear till August—c
quently, the writer could not have been indebts are New Englander, published in August, for the sta referred to, which, moreover, do not coincid- la s'I respects with those in The Times.

THE ODD FELLOWS of Orange County had a Celebration at Buttermi'k Falls on the 17th (Friday,) of which a correspondent has sent us an interesting account, which we are obliged to condense Liquor was excluded from their dinner, and the Ladies present instead—an admirable improvement. Louis Korauth was honorably remembered in the tosses. There was a very good attendance.

A purse containing a £50 note, No. 48,620, dated 9th March, 1852, four sovereigns and souso silver, was lost at the London Bridge Rallway, I th of August. Mr Halloway, of No. 244 Strand, London, of fers a reward of twenty pounds for its recovery.

CITY ITEMS.

ANJERSENTS, MC., THIS DAY ARD EVENING Garden-Robert Macaire; A Sallet Diversionment, &c. Niklo's Garden-Robert Macaire; A Ballet Divertisement, 265
Walach's Lycoum-The Will; His Lost Lets.
Burton's Theater-A Novel Experiment; Love's Frailies 265
Barron's Wessum-Orphon's Bream, The M P; Limet's Boy,
Wood's Minstrels-No. 446 Broadway, Concerts every security

The Aldermen meet again to-day the Assistants have adjourned until October. Solding worth mention has been done this session except the barefaced rescality of voting in the litegally de Assistant of the Ninetsenth Ward, by his unestable party friends in that Board. The endersement of the